5: Allen H-4 (no date) 1923 RH1 Caucasia RH1



## V

## NATIONALISM AND SOCIAL REVOLUTION, 1811–1917

175 THE tendencies and results, good and bad, of the Russian system are demonstrated in the history of Russian rule in the Caucasus. The Russians at the beginning of the nineteenth century assumed control of a country whose condition was possibly more anarchical than that of any other part of Asia, whose population was being gradually exterminated by war, plague and famine, whose political organisation and culture had almost collapsed into utter ruin and whose economic possibilities had been completely neglected.

Firstly they gave to the Transcaucasus a military security which it had never before enjoyed. For a hundred years no hostile army approached Tiflis. Consequently it may be claimed that the Russian régime not only gave to the Georgians and Armenians the possibility of developing national prosperity in peace, but preserved those peoples from the virtual extinction which has been the fate of the Armenians and other Christian races whose country lies beyond the Russian borders.

175 565 Secondly, Russian rule tended to improve the condition of the individual. The aristocracy, who during the period of Persian hegemony had led lives of idle luxury and undignified subservience to their Mussulman lords, found careers, which were at least healthier and wider, in service in the Russian Army and Civil Service. The peasants, whose lot still left much to be desired, gained on the one hand by the abolition of serfdom within the Russian Empire (1864), on the other by the increased prosperity which followed the development of communications, the establishment of schools and the introduction of modern methods of agriculture. And there developed a prosperous middle-class, for the most part Armenian and Russian, whose political rôle in the Caucasus became increasingly important.

Lastly, the peace imposed by Russian arms permitted the development of the economic resources of the country, with its subsequent general increase of prosperity and population.

643 631 But the inherent shortcomings of Russian rule were productive of grave troubles. The administrative policy was one of centralisation. Until 1882 the Caucasus was ruled by a Viceroy nominated by the Tsar and possessing supreme civil

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[1811 - 1917]



power, which gave him in effect the position of an autocratic monarch during the period of his viceroyalty. From 1882 to 1905 the administration was yet further centralised by the substitution for the Viceroy of a Governor-General, directly controlled by a Caucasian Committee at St. Petersburg. A civil Governor subordinate to the Viceroy or Governor-General ruled each Province, with the exception of those of Daghestan, Sukhum, Batum and Kars, where the Governor was a military officer. The Provinces were divided into districts, governed by officials bearing the title *nachalnik*, and the districts were divided into communes (*volost*), where the chief authority was a native elder (*volostnoi starshina*) elected by the community and assisted by a headman of each village (*starosh*). With regard to the law, small cases were tried by local magistrates; those involving more than 2,000 roubles by Russian judges in the district courts.

It will thus be seen that while the Russian administrative machine provided for a degree of local autonomy, the natives had no influence on the conduct of Caucasian or even of provincial affairs. But this system was suitable enough to the mass of the peasantry who, under native rule, had lain in still deeper servitude. The Tatar peasantry, particularly, after the termination of the national struggle for independence, reconciled themselves to Russian rule. The Georgian aristocracy, still inspired by some glimmerings of sentimental patriotism, and resenting at once the supremacy of the Russian bureaucracy, the decline of their own feudal powers, and the steady growth of an Armenian bourgeoisie, alone of all the elements in the Transcaucasus continued to foster a vivid resentment against the existing régime. The Russian policy of Russification, the chief incidents of which were the subjecting of the Georgian Autocephalous Church to the Holy Synod (1811) and the abolition of the autonomy of Svanetia (1833) and of Mingrelia (1867), roused them more than once to sporadic revolt. Thus risings, partly nationalist and partly agrarian in character, in which members of the nobility led the peasant bands, took place at different dates—in Imeretia (1821), in Guria (1822) and in Mingrelia (1857).

During the same period, and parallel with the political discontent, the patriotic literary revival, initiated during the previous century by Vakhtang VI and Prince Vakhusht, was developed, and a school arose of aristocratic journalists and poets, chief of whom were Alexander and Ilia Chavchavadze, Giorgi Eristavi (a Decabrist), Grigor Orbelian and Ivané

5: Allen H-4 (no date) 1923 RH1 Caucasia RH1

[1811 - 1917]



and at Batum there was trouble between the Gurian and Mingrelian workmen and the Ajars, whom the authorities proposed to employ as "blacklegs." Finally, there was a serious Armeno-Tatar outbreak at Tiflis (December 1905), and for a time the city was threatened by Tatar bands who had advanced from the Borchalu district. On the countryside the troubles assumed still more serious proportions. The Guriel[1] and Prince Eristavi were murdered on their estates, and many landowners were forced to take to flight. The railway-line was cut at various points and troop-trains were wrecked. At Ozurgeti the "Gurian Republic" was proclaimed. For several months the Government lost all control of the country between Kutais and Batum. At last, in the first months of 1906, the reaction having triumphed in Russia, a powerful force of Cossacks under the Tatar General Alikhanov marched through Mingrelia, Imeretia and Guria, and suppressed the insurrection after some difficult fighting.

The revolutionary movement as a whole had failed, but its suppression indicated but the end of a phase in the struggle, and, for the Caucasus, it had not been without its meagre results. The Viceroyalty was revived, and the Caucasus was accorded twenty-nine seats in the Duma.[2] The Socialists did not—as in Russia proper—boycott the elections to the first Duma, to which were elected their most prominent representatives, Jordania, Irakli Tsereteli and G. Makharadze.

The tribes of the Northern Caucasus were naturally little affected by the revolutionary movement in Russia. But the old free spirit still survived in the mountain auls in spite of the bitter suffering and ruin of Shamil's wars. The Russo-Turkish War of 1877–8 had come too soon to rouse an active response among the exhausted tribes, but in the last decade of the nineteenth century the governmental policy of expropriating the mountaineers from the most fertile districts in favour of Cossack immigrants began to revive the warlike spirit. In 1898 a serious outbreak occurred among the Chechens, and four years later the Ossets rose. The disturbances of 1904–6 occasioned a recrudescence of the old raiding habits of the mountaineers. Trains were wrecked along the railway from Vladikavkaz to Baku, and bands of Ingush Chechens threatened the environs of Vladikavkaz and Grozni. But with the reaction in Russia, order was restored in the mountains. The tribesmen in reality retained little of their former strength. The best

[1] Chief Prince of Guria.
[2] Reduced to nineteen at the elections for the Third Duma.

 [see cat. 116, pp 207-9 -- Analyst]

642 Georgian Constitution Article 14 describes in detail the duties and functions of officials in the social, political and cultural spheres in such units in the Georgian SSR. The Armenian Constitution, for reasons given above, has nothing under this head. What is included in the Georgian Constitution under Article 14 on the functions and duties of the government, is covered under Article 18 of the Armenian Constitution, and under Article 19 of the Azerbaidzhan Constitution.

Chapter III: the Higher Organs of State Power

642 646 Article 21 of the Armenian Constitution provides that the members of the Armenian Supreme Soviet be elected for a term of four years, on the basis of one deputy for "every 5,000 of the population". In the Azerbaidzhan Constitution (Article 25) this provision calls for one deputy for every 10,000 inhabitants, while according to the Georgian Constitution (Article 29) there is to be one deputy for every 642 15,000 inhabitants. The Presidium of the • 643 Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR is made up of 13 members (Article 28); the same number holds for the Azerbaidzhan SSR (Article 31), but the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR is composed of 17 members (Article 34).

642 Chapter IV: the Organs of State Administration

645 All three constitutions enumerate the ministries in the Council of Ministers of

665 2 Bagdasarian, O. M.
Member of CC CP Arm. SSR, 17.-18. s'ezd, 1954, 1956
Editor of Sovetakan Aiastan

Kom. Er. 1/22/56, 1/21/56

2 Bagdasarian, S. B.
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 18. s'ezd, 1956

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

665 643 3 Bagirov, Mir Dzhafar Abbasovich, 17. Sept. 1896- in Kuba (Baku province) 1st sect. CC CP Azerb.; deputy VS SSSR 1.-3. sozyv; member of presidium of VS SSSR. Wrote Iz istorii bol'shevistskoi organizatsii Baku i Azerbaidzhana. In 1946 was awarded Lenin order.

BE II 4:24

665 646 3 Bagirova, Basti Masim kyzy, 1906- Azerb. master cotton-picker. In 1946 became Geroi sotsialistich truda. Deputy to VS SSSR 1.-3. sozyv. Member of presidium CC CP Azerb. SSR, 21. s'ezd, 1956

BE II 4:25
Bak. Rab. 1/26/56

646 1 Beridze, Archil Mikhailovich
643 Adzhar. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR 4. sozyv, 1954. Born in Tunadzubi, 1922- Party worker; president of presidium VS Adzhar. SSR

Bak. Rab. 3/18/54
Zar. Vost. 2/13/54

645 1 Beriia, Lavrentii Pavlovich
665 March 29, 1899-Dec. 23, 1953; born in Merkheuli, Sukhumi province. CP member since 1917. Graduated from politechn. inst. Baku in 1919. Chief of intelligence service of the Red Army in 1922. In 1931 1st sect. CC CP Gruz. SSR. 1938--people's commissar of internal affairs. Since 1945 commissar of NKVD; since July 9, 1945, called Marshal of Sovet. Soiuz. Purged Stalin's enemies in the 30-s and so rose to power. Was executed for treason himself Dec. 1953.

Wrote: K voprosu ob istorii bol'shevistskikh organizatsii v Zakavkaz'e. 7 ed. appeared in 1948.

BE II 5:22
Curr. Biogr. 1954, p. 80
NYT 1953, Dec. 24. p. 1 (obituary)

793 2 Chorekchian, Georg VI
Only asst. until 1938. 1945 he was elected Catholicos of all Armenians. Under his era much propaganda was made to induce Armenians from abroad to come back to Armenia. He was looked on by Soviet regime with tolerance for his activities in the cause of peace.

Armenian Catholicos 1955?
Khoren 1938
Bull. Inst. Munich v. 3, No. 2, Feb. 1956, 42-46.

814 1 Chubinashvili, Georgii Nikolaevich 1885- . Prof. at Tiflis univ.; historian of Georgian architecture. Protagonist of idea that Georgian architecture developed independently from Armenian influence. Wrote: Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der georgischen Baukunst, 1921.

BE I 61:698

646 1 Chubinidze, Miron Dmitrievich
643 Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR (4. s'ezd, 1954). President of Presidium VS Gruz. SSR.

Bak. Rab. 3/19/54
Internatl. Yearbk. 1955:538

665 3 Dun'iamaliev, K. G.
CC CP Azerb. SSR, 20. s'ezd, 1954

536 3 Dzhabarly, Dzafar, 1899-1934
Azerb. dramatist. His best known drama is V 1905 godu; Aidyn, 1922 Iashar, 1932, Almas, 1930. Stands for emancipation of women in Azerb. Born in Khizy near Baku

BE II 14:197

665 3 Dzhafarov, A. A.
CC CP Azerb. SSR, 20. s'ezd, 1954.

643 3
665 Dzhafarov, S. M
Sect. of presidium VS SSR Azerb. (5. s'ezd, 1954) Member CC CP Azerb.

Bak. Rab. 3/10/54

814 1 Dzhanashia, Simon Nikolaevich, 1900-1947. Historian of Georgia. Deputy to VS SSSR 2. sozyv. Member of CP SSSR since 1940. Wrote dissertation on: feudalism in Georgia. Since 1943 director of Inst. istorii Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR. Wrote on genetic resemblance between Georgians and Orientals. Twice rec'd Stalin prize, 1942, 1947.

BE II 14:211

5:2 646 1 Dzhaparidze, Ucha Malakievich 1906- in Tiflis. Painter; member CP SSSR 1944- Painted portraits of Shota Rustaveli, Chavchavadze (1937), Paliashvili (1941). Beriia (1950). Most known painting: "l. maiskaia demonstratsiia v Tbilise." Deputy VS Gruz. SSR 1. 3. sozyv; people's artist of Georgia. Studied under Toidze, Lansere.

BE II 14:214

815 1 Dzhavakhishvili, Aleksandr Nikolaevich, 1875-
Geographer and anthropologist; member of Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR. Organized cartography inst. Wrote Antropologiia Gruzii, 1908-1914, in 2 vols. Also: Geografiia Gruzii in 1926.

BE II 14:198

643 665 1 Dzhavakhishvili, Givi Dmitrievich Premier of Georgia. Member CC CP SSSR 1956 - (20. s'ezd) Member Sov. Soiuz, VS SSSR 1954- (4. s'ezd)

NYT 2/27/56
Bak. Rab. 3/18/54
Zar. Vost. 2/17/54

814 1
646 Dzhavakhishvili, Ivan Aleksandrovich, 1876-1940
Georgian historian. Wrote on Armenian-Georgian philology in his dissertation. Was among organizers Georgian university. Deputy to VS SSSR. Wrote also: Osnovnye voprosy istorii gruzinsk. iazyka.

BE II 14:198

645 1 Dzhibladze, G. N.
Minister of education Gruz. SSR, 1954

Zar. Vost. 2/18/54

377 1 Dzhigaur, Georgii Mikhailovich
Stalin prize 2. class, 1950 chief specialist of hydrotechnical research of Tiflis Gidroenergoproekt.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 44

646 1 Dzhokhadze, Mariia Nikolaevich
Deputy to Sov. Soiuz VS SSSR
(4. s'ezd, 1954)

Bak. Rab. 2/18/54

643 1 Dzhugashvili
see Stalin, Iosif Vissarionovich

[cf. cat. 116, pp. 804-805 -- Analyst]

646 1 Gegeshidze, Georgii Andreevich
Deputy to Sov. Soiuz VS SSSR
(4. s'ezd, 1954)

Bak. Rab. 2/18/54

646 1 Georgadze, Leila Mikhailovna
533 Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR
(4. s'ezd, 1954) Born in Tiflis,
1924- ; singer; graduated from
Saradzhishvili conservatorium;
presently with the Tiflis Paliashvili
opera & theater.

Bak. Rab. 2/19/54
Zar. Vost. 2/13/54

646 1 Georgadze, Mikhail Porfi'evich
643 Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR
(4. s'ezd, 1954) 1st deputy president
of Georgia. Minister of agriculture
of Georgia.

Bak. Rab. 2/19/54
Zar. Vost. 2/17/54

646 5 Gerasimov, Sergei Appolinarievich
Adyg. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR
4. sozyv, 1954

Pravda 3/18/54

646 643 538 3 Ibragimov, Mirza Azhdar ogly (born in 1911- no place found) Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR (4. sozyv, 1954) President of Presidium VS Azerb. SSR since 1954- President of Soiuz sovet. pisat. Azerb. Member of CC CP Azerb. SSR 20-21 s'ezd 1954, 1956. Philologian, writer; member of Akad. nauk Azerb. SSR. Dramas: Khaiat (1937), Madrid (1938), Nastupit den' (1948; rec'd Stalin prize for it in 1951).

Bak. Rab. 3/19/54 and 3/10/54; 2/28/54, 1/26/56, 12/28/55

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950 p. 66

646 1 Ignitian, Sergei Mezovich Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR (4. s'ezd, 1954)

Bak. Rab. 2/19/54

665 3 Ignatov, I. P. Member of presidium CC CP Azerb. SSR, 21. s'ezd, 1956

Bak. Rab. 1/26/56

646 665 3 Karasev, Aleksandr Petrovich
Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR (4. sozyv, 1954). Member of CC CP Azerb. SSSR

Bak. Rab. 3/19/54

533 1 Karashvili, Andrei Nikolaevich
1857-1925. Georgian composer; wrote lst Georgian quartet based on folk melody.

BE II 20:144

646 5 Kardanov, Adam Aisovich
Cherkes. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR 4. sozyv, 1954.

Pravda 3/18/54

645 665 3 Kasim-Zade, Enver Ali ogly
Minister of civilian housing, Azerb. 1954. Member of CC CP Azerb. SSR.

Bak. Rab. 3/10/54

665 646 643 3 Kasumov, Mir Bashir Fattakh ogly
1879-1949. Born in Tebriz. Party organizer; revolutionary member of CP Azerb. SSR. 1920-21 head of Baku worker-peasant inspection.

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1935-7 people's commissar of Azerb. social security. Deputy to VS SSSR 1. -2. sozyv. 1938-1948 president of VS Azerb. SSR presidium.

BE II 20:346

645 3

Kasumov, Salim Kasumovich
Minister of local industry, Azerb. 1954.

Bak. Rab. 3/10/54

669 2

Katanian, R. P.
One of the signers of a letter to Pravda. One of the old members of the 1905 revolution, formerly described in Soviet propaganda as the chief of "nationalist opposition" group in Armenia. For almost a generation his name had not appeared in the official press.

NYT 3/12/56

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Kavtaradze, S. I.
(no dates, place) Order of Lenin, of Red Labor flag. Educated in Leningr. Univ. (law degree). Engaged in revolutionary work in Baku 1903. On editorial staff of Pravda 1913-14. Return to Caucasus in 1918. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of Georgia, 1921-22. Legal

7: Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RHI CaucasiaRHI

693 1 Makharadze, Filipp eseevich, 1868-1941. Born in Karis-Kure. Since 1903 active among Caucasian proletariat. Translated Lenin's K derevenskoi bednote. Delegate to 2. congress of Komintern. 1921- president of Revkom of Georgia. 1938 deputy president of VS SSSR, and president of VS Gruz. SSR.

BE II 26:545

693 2 Maksudian, E. E.
State prosecutor, deputy republic prosecutor and senior legal adviser to Collegium of Armenian Supreme Court.

694 5 Mal'bakov, Timbora Kubatievich
Deputy (Kabardian) Sov. Nats. VS SSSR 4. sozyv, 1954

Pravda 3/18/54

695 3 Maliutin, A. M.
CC CP Azerb. SSR, 20. s'ezd, 1954. Editor: Bakinskii rabochii-organ tsentral'nogo i Bakinskogo komitetov kompartii Azerbaidzhana.

643
665 2 Mikoian, Anastas Ivanovich
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Nov. 25, 1895- in Sanain (Armenian village near Georgian border. 1st deputy premier (March 1955-) one of 5 in council of ministers. Member CC CP SSSR. Member Sov. Nats. VS SSSR (represents the Stalin district of Erevan) One of 9 members of the Presidium of CC CP SSSR. Graduated from Tiflis eccles. seminary in 1915. In same year joined CP. After revolution member of Baku party committee; ed. of Bakinskii Rabochii; 1926- People's Commissar of Trade of SSSR. 1930-People's Commissar of Food Supply Industry. Was in USA in 1936 where for 3 months he studied American methods of food production: subsequently introduced corn flakes, tomato juice, eskimo pie, frozen corn-on-the-cob, etc. to SSSR. 1938- People's Commissar of Foreign Trade. 1943- awarded title: Hero of Socialist labor for war efforts. After 1945 clashed with Malenkov over German reparations. Bid unsuccessfully for a $6. billion reconstruction loan from USA and led unsuccessfully effort for Russia to participate in Marshall plan (cf. Curr. Biogr.). After Stalin's death in 1953 named head of combined Ministry of Domestic & Foreign Trade. Stood for increased consumer goods production.

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Jan. 24, 1955 resigned as minister of domestic trade (construed as consequence to Russia's orientation toward heavy industry). An ice cream factory, bread-factory, and village in Armenia named after Mikoian (cf. Curr. Biogr.). Mr. Mikoian called for new textbooks of early Bolshevik history that would no longer attempt to explain some "complex and contradictory events by the allegedly subversive activity of some former party leaders who many years after the events described were wrongly declared enemies of the people." In this connection Mr. Mikoian referred particularly to Vladimir Antonov-Ovseyenko, who supervised military affairs in Lenin's first Government, and Stanislav Kosier, veteran Politburo member and former leader of the Ukrainian Bolsheviks.

NYT 2/27/56, 2/20/56
Pravda 2/18/56
Bak. Rab. 3/18/54
Current Biogr. 1955, p. 419-21
World Biogr. 1954 (5. ed) p.808
BE I 39:343-7
BE II 27:430-1

RH1

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3 Novruzov, Neimat Guseinovich
Born in Nakhichevani, 1908-
Engineer, cotton-expert; 1950 - minister of Azerb. cotton industry. Member of CC CCP Azerb. SSR. 1952- deputy-minister of goskontrol Azerb. SSR. 1953- president of Council of Minister Nakhichevanskaia ASSR. Unsuccessful candidate in 1954 for Sov. Nats. VS SSSR.

Bak. Rab. 2/25/54

331

3(?) Oboladze, Iraklii Onisimovich
Stalin prize 2. class, 1950, construction engineer.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 44

665

2 Oganesian, G. V.
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 17. - 18. s'ezd, 1954, 1956.

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

759

2 Oganesian, L. A., 1885-
Physician, Armenian scientist.

Kom. Er. 12/20/55

RH1

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665 3
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Ragimov, Sadykh Gadzhi Iaralievich (1914-Balakhany); engineer Premier of Azerb. Member CC CP Azerb. 1954-1956 (20.-21. s'ezd). Member CC CP SSSR 1956- (20. s'ezd). Member Sov. Nats. VS SSSR 1954- (4. s'ezd) 1953 - min. promyshlennykh tovarov shirokogo potrebleniia Azerb.

NYT 2/27/56
Zar. Vost. 12/28/55
Bak. Rab. 3/2/54, 2/17/54, 3/19/54, 1/26/56

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Ramonov, Boris Grigor'evich Sev. Os. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR 4. sozyv, 1954

Pravda 3/18/54

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625 1

Rapava, A. N., - Nov. 22 ? 1955 Former deputy and later head People's Commissar for Int Affairs in Georgia. Executed for having conducted "terroristic annihilation of honest Soviet citizens."

NYT
Zaria Vostoka

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Rigvava, S.S.
2nd sect. of 1st plenum CC LKSM Gruz. SSR

Zar. Vost. 12/27/55

RHI

646 665 2 Savoian, Andranik Israelovich
Deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR, 4. sozyv, 1954. Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 17. -18. s'ezd 1954, 1956

Kom. Er. 3/19/54 and 1/22/56

53[illegible] 2 Sazandarian, Tatevik Tigranovna
Stalin prize 3. class for performance in opera Geroinia.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950 p. 80

646 665 647 3 Seidov, Gasan ogly
Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR (4. sozyv, 1954) Born in 1906- . 1937- head of Azerb. nauchno-issled. inst. khlopkovodstva in Kirovabad. 1946-2nd. sect. CC CP Azerb. SSSR; 1953- president of Gosplan Azerb. SSR. Member of CC CP Azerb. SSR, 20. -21. s'ezd, 1954, 1956

Bak. Rab. 3/19/54, 3/2/54, 1/26/56

242 643 645 3 Seidov, Mamed Mir Aziz ogly
Born in Sadarak, 1907- . Agriculture expert, partly official; deputy-president of Council of Ministers. 1954-minister of agriculture Azerb. SSR; Deputy VS Nakhichevanskaia ASSR; Unsuccessful candidate to VS SSSR (Sov. Nats., 1954)

Bak. Rab. 2/25/54

7: Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RHI Caucasia
RHI

533 2 Spendiarov, Aleksandr Afanas'evich 1871-1928. Armenian composer born in Kakhovka. Studied under Rimskii-Korsakov, Glazunov. Used Armenian themes in his compositions. Almast his best opera on poem by Tumanian. First shown in Moscow in 1930, now in repertory of Erevan opera house.

BE I 52:392

643
645 1 Stalin (Dzhugashvili) Iosif Vissarionovich. Dec. 21, 1879 in Gori- March 5, 1953. Studied in Gori ecclesiastic seminary, 1888-1894. 1898 joined Rossiisk. sots. demokr. raboch. partiia of Tiflis. Met Lenin at Tammersfors in 1905; frequently imprisoned during 1903-7.

Founded Pravda in 1911, worked on revolutionary paper Brdzola (Bor'ba) with Ketskhoveli, as well as on Lenin's Iskra. 1917- Commissar of nationalities; 1922- gen. sect. CC CP SSSR; Lenin's successor as chairman of Politbureau in 1924; exiled Trotskii in 1928; purge trial of enemies in 1934-38; Marshal of SSSR in 1943; initiated the first 5 year plan; member of supreme Soviet; people's commissar for the defense of SSSR until

7: Columbia U. S-4,5 1956 RHl Caucasia
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Feb. 1947. Generalissimo in 1945; took part in Teheran (1943), Yalta (1945) Potsdam (1945) conferences. Wrote: October Revolution, Marxism and the National and Colonial Question, Leninism, Problems of Leninism, etc. Attacked at the 1956 Party congress by Krushchev.

BE I 52:535-622
BE II only X-ref. from Dzhugashvili to yet unpublished volume
Curr. Biogr. 1953, p. 584 & 1942, p. 790-7
Obituary NYT 3/6/53
International Who's Who, 1948/49, p. 1615

538
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Stal'skii, Suleiman ashug, 1869-1937 Lezgin poet; people's artist of Dagestan. Member of CC CP Dag. SSR. Born in Ashaga-Stal'. Was not educated and transmitted his songs orally, telling about the difficult life of the peasants. 1934- deputy to 1. vsesoiuz. s'ezd sovet. pisateli. Best work: Poema o Sergo. Buried in Makhachkala. His Pesnia o Staline, Krasnaia Armiia set to music.

BE I 52:670-1
BE II 13:288

532 1 Toidze, Iraklii Mosevich, 1902-
Finished Tiflis art academy in 1930. Revolutionary paintings: Podarok k oktiabriu, 1930; Stalin na Riongese, 1935; did illustrations to Rustaveli's Vitiaz' v tigrovoi shkure, for which he received Stalin prize in 1941; Stalin prize 3. class in 1950 for illustration to Istoriia Gruzii.

BE I 54: 410
Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950, p. 75

646 665 3 Tolstikov, Oleg Viktorovich
Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSR (4. sozyv, 1954). Member of CC CP Azerb. SSR.

Bak. Rab. 3/19/54

646 2 Topchian, E.S.
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 18 s'ezd, 1956

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

643 204 3 Toptsibashev, M.A.
President of VS Azerb. SSR (5. s'ezd, 1954). Editor in chief of Dokl. Akad. Nauk. Azerb. SSR

Bak. Rab. 3/10/54